

Cockermouth
Urban District Council

Annual Report

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

CHARLES A. MASON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

FOR THE YEAR 1946.

Together with the Summary of Work
of the Sanitary Inspector.

Cockermouth
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

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"West Cumberland Times,"
Cockermouth.

1947



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Cockermouth Urban District Council

To the Chairman and Members of the
Cockermouth Urban District Council.

Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting my Annual Report for 1946. which has been drawn up in accordance with Circular 1961 of the Ministry of Health, dated 16th February, 1940, and the Registrar General's Memorandum SD/54 received July, 1947.

Since the end of the War there has been no respite in Local Government Service activities—in fact, extra duties and responsibilities have been given to local authorities through new and added legislation and regulations.

I am,

Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

CHARLES A. MASON,

Medical Officer of Health.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area (acres), 2,062.

Registrar-General's estimate of resident population (mid 1946)
(see page 5) 4,860

Number of inhabited houses (end 1946) according to Rate
Books, 1,620.

Rateable value £24,514

Sum represented by Penny Rate (approx.) £96.

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR.

		Total	M.	F.	
Live Births	Legitimate	103	44	59	} Birth Rate (R.G.) 22.01
	Illegitimate	4	1	3	
Still Births	...	2	0	2	

Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births 18.3.

		Total	M	F.	
Deaths	...	69	29	40	Crude Death Rate (R.G.) 14.1 per 1,000 of estimated resident population

Maternal Mortality:—

Deaths from puerperal causes (childbirth):—

	Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births.
Puerperal Sepsis	Nil	Nil
Other Puerperal Causes	Nil	Nil
Total	Nil	Nil

Infantile Mortality:—

Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age 4

Death Rate of Infants under 1 year of age:—

All Infants per 1,000 live births	37 (Approx.).
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	39 (Approx.).
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	Nil.

Deaths from Measles (all ages)	0
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages).	0
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	0
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	8

Cockermouth Urban District.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH,

for the year 1946.

The area of the district in statute acres (land and inland water) is 2,062.

RAINFALL.

Records,* taken at South Lodge, Cockermouth, 242 feet above sea level:—

1946		inches of rain
January	...	5.38
February	...	2.87
March	...	2.61
April	...	1.81
May	...	1.02
June	...	3.33
July	...	4.94
August	...	5.53
September	...	7.10
October52
November	...	6.67
December	...	5.74
Total		47.52

There were .01 or more inches of rain on 213 days and .04 or more inches of rain on 154 days.

December 22nd was the wettest day with 1.82 inches.

Snow fell on five days.

Barometer—M.S.L. Highest—Jan. 15th 30.9 in.
Lowest—Nov. 18th 28.75 in.

*Kindly given by John Armstrong, Esq., South Lodge. (His average for eight years ending and including 1945 was 41.60 inches)

POPULATION.

For 1946 the figure given for the resident population of the district by the Registrar General is 4,869, on which the birth and death rates and the incidence of notifiable diseases are based. N.B.—Figures relating to non-civilians are excluded.

(The figure for 1945 was 4,748).

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE.

In the Cockermouth Urban District, which is included in the Mid-Cumberland Guardians' Area, the number of persons in receipt of outdoor relief was 101, giving a proportion of (approximately) 1 in 48 of the population, as compared with 1 in 59 in 1945, 1 in 60 in 1944, 1 in 84 in 1943, 1 in 77 in 1942, 1 in 57 in 1941, 1 in 36 in 1940, 1 in 26 in 1939, and 1 in 23 in 1938.

7 persons were admitted to Public Assistance Hospital from this district during the year, giving a proportion of 1 in 694 of the population.—1945—8 persons, and 1 in 593 of population

Comparisons with 1945 —

		Out-door Relief.	Indoor Relief.
Cockermouth U.D.	1946	101	7
	1945	80	8

Vital Statistics.

BIRTHS.

Live Births.—There were 107 Live Births (45 male and 62 females) registered as belonging to the district; of these 4 (1 male and 3 females) were illegitimate.

The net live birth rate was accordingly 22.01 per 1,000 of the population, compared with 12.0 for the previous year.

Comparisons may be given as follows:—

Birth Rates, 1946—Cumberland	...	19.5
Rural Districts of Cumberland	...	18.6
Urban Districts of Cumberland	...	20.9
England and Wales	...	19.1
Cockermouth Rural District	...	19.2
Cockermouth Urban District		22.01

The percentage of illegitimate live births was 3.7 as compared with 12.2 in 1945.

Still Births.—There were 2 still births registered (1 legit., 1 illegit) so that the still birth rate per 1,000 of the population was .41, as compared with .33 for 1945 (The rate for all England and Wales was 0.53).

The still birth rate per 1,000 total live and still births was 18.3 as compared with 17.2 for 1945.

DEATHS.

The number of deaths registered as belonging to Cockermouth

This gives a crude death rate of 14.1 per 1,000 of the population as compared with 12.4 for the previous year.

CAUSES OF DEATH IN 1946.

Causes of Death		Males		Females	
All Causes		29	40		
1.	Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fever	...	0	0	
2.	Cerebro-Spinal Fever	...	0	0	
3.	Scarlet Fever	...	0	0	
4.	Whooping-cough	...	0	0	
5.	Diphtheria	...	0	0	
6.	Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	...	0	0	
7.	Other forms of Tuberculosis	...	0	0	
8.	Syphilitic diseases	...	0	1	
9.	Influenza	...	1	0	
10.	Measles	...	0	0	
11.	Ac: Polio-myelitis and Polio-encephalitis	...	0	0	
12.	Ac: inf: encephalitis	...	0	0	
13.	Cancer of b: cav: and oesoph: (M.) Uterus (F.)	...	0	0	
14.	„ stomach and duodenum	...	1	1	
15.	„ breast	...	0	2	
16.	„ all other sites	...	1	3	
17.	Diabetes	...	1	1	
18.	Intra-cran: vasc: lesions	...	2	3	
19.	Heart Dis:	...	13	10	
20.	Other Dis: of circulatory system	...	1	1	
21.	Bronchitis	...	2	2	
22.	Pneumonia (all forms)	...	0	2	
23.	Other Respiratory Diseases	...	0	0	
24.	Ulcer of stomach or duodenum	...	0	0	
25.	Diarrhoea under 2 years	...	0	0	
26.	Appendicitis	...	0	0	
27.	Other Digestive Diseases	...	0	1	
28.	Nephritis	...	1	3	
29.	Puerperal and post-abortion: sepsis	...	0	0	
30.	Other Maternal Causes	...	0	0	
31.	Premature Birth	...	0	3	
32.	Congen: malform: birth inj: infant dis.	...	1	0	
33.	Suicide	...	1	1	
34.	Road Traffic acc:	...	0	0	
35.	Other violent causes	...	1	1	
36.	All other causes	...	3	5	
Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age—Total		...	1	3	
Legitimate		...	1	3	
Illegitimate		...	0	0	
		M	F		
LIVE BIRTHS	Total	...	45	62	
	Legitimate	...	44	59	
	Illegitimate	...	1	3	
STILL BIRTHS	Total	...	—	2	
	Legitimate	...	—	1	
	Illegitimate	...	—	1	

POPULATION (for Births and Deaths), 1946—R.G.—(see p. 5) 4,860

An adjusting or Area Comparability Factor has not been provided by the Registrar General for 1946, so the adjusted death rate cannot be given.

Comparisons of crude death rates are shewn below:—

	Crude
Death Rates, 1946—Cumberland ...	12.6
Rural Districts of Cumberland	12.1
Urban Districts of Cumberland	13.2
England and Wales ...	11.5
Cockermouth Rural District ...	11.4
Cockermouth Urban District	14.1

For Causes of death during the year see table on page 7

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

There were 4 deaths (all legitimate) among infants under one year of age giving an Infantile Mortality Rate of 37.3 per 1,000 births as compared with 2 deaths with a rate of 35.0 for 1945.

No death occurring among illegitimate infants, the Illegitimate Infantile Mortality Rate for 1946 was therefore nil per 1,000 illegitimate births, as compared with the Legitimate Infantile Mortality Rate of 38.8 per 1,000, legitimate births. These latter rates were respectively nil and 40.0 for the previous year.

Comparisons may be given as follows:—

Infantile Mortality Rates, 1946:—

Cumberland ...	47
Rural Districts of Cumberland	46
Urban Districts of Cumberland	48
England and Wales ...	43
Cockermouth Rural District	31
Cockermouth Urban District	37

Net Deaths from stated causes at various ages under one year of age:—

Cause of Death	under 1 wk.	1—2 weeks	Total under 4 wks	1—3 mths.	3—6 mths.	6—9 mths.	9—12 mths.	Total under 1 yr.
Premature Birth	3		3					3
Haemolytic Disease of Newborn	1		1					1

SENILE DEATH RATE.

43 persons had attained the age of 65 years or upwards. This number represents a Senile death rate of 62.3 per cent. of the total deaths, as compared with 66.1 for 1945.

9 (4m 5f)	occurred among persons between the ages of 65 and 70 years
9 (7m 2f)	" " 70 and 75 years
12 (4m 8f)	" " 75 and 80 years
5 (2m. 3f)	" " 80 and 85 years
6 (1m 5f)	" " 85 and 90 years
2 (f)	" at ages 90, and 91 years, respectively.

INQUESTS, UNCERTIFIED DEATHS AND VIOLENCE.

In respect of deaths belonging to the district during the year there were 4 inquests and these were held within the district.

One Coroner's certificate was received in respect of a case where post-mortem examination has been made but no inquest held.

Three deaths were uncertified.

Violence.—The death rate due to Violence (All Forms) was nil per 1000 of the population in the Cockermouth Urban District. Below will be seen the number of deaths from Suicide, Road Traffic Accident, Other Violence and the Total Violence deaths, together with the percentages of the total deaths from all causes, and the death rates of each per 1,000 of the population in comparison with 1945.—

	Suicide		Road Traffic Accident		Other Violence excl'g Road Traffic Acc.		Total Violence	
	1946	1945	1946	1945	1946	1945	1946	1945
Deaths	2	nil	nil	nil	2	nil	4	nil
% of all causes	2.8	nil	nil	nil	2.8	nil	5.7	nil
D.R. per 1000 popln.	.41	nil	nil	nil	.41	nil	.82	nil

The four violence deaths during the year include 2 due to suicide (1 by hanging and 1 cut-throat) and 2 murder (strangulation).

CANCER.

Cancer proved fatal in 8 cases, as follows :—

System	Primary Organ	Males	Females	Years old	
Alimentary	Stomach	1	1	67	67
	Colon		2	34	66
Glandular	Breast		2	47	78
	Ovary		1	57	
Multiple Metastases (primary site unknown)		1		57	

This number corresponds to a cancer death rate of 1.3 per 1,000 of the population as compared with 2.3 in 1945.

Approximately out of every 9 deaths of persons in this district 1 was attributed to cancer. (1945—1 in 5).

TUBERCULOSIS.

Vide also page 17.

There were no deaths due to Tuberculosis, i.e.—

	Males.	Female.
Respiratory System	0	0
Non-Pulmonary	0	0

The Tuberculosis (all forms) death rate, therefore, was nil per 1,000 of the population, as compared with four deaths and a rate of .84 for 1945.

The "Consumption" (i.e. Pulmonary Tuberculosis) Death rate was also nil per 1,000 of the population, as compared with last year's figure of .84 (four deaths).

General Provision of Health Services in the Area.

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF.

Part-time Medical Officer of Health.

Sanitary Inspector, Mr. Wm. Nicholls, M.I.M. and C.E., A.R. San. I., who is also the Surveyor and Water Engineer.

Mr. James Ellwood was Clerk in the Surveyor's Office

LABORATORY WORK.

The following table shows the amount of work done in connection with investigations of certain cases of illness during the year 1946 :—

Material		Test applied for—	Result :	
			Pos.	Neg
Throat or nose swabs	...	Diphtheria	1	7
	...	Haemolytic Streptococci	3	6
		Vincent's Angina	1	7
Sputum	...	Tuberculosis	0	9
Blood	...	Wasserman	0	4
		Kahn	0	4

Other particulars under Provision of Health Services remain as detailed in my 1930 and subsequent reports.

Sanitary Circumstances of the District.

WATER SUPPLY.

The amount of Crummock Water used by Cockermouth Urban District during the year under review was 102,788,000 gallons. (This, of course, includes the quantity used for trade purposes).

The consumption of water per head of the population using the water worked out as approximately 52 gallons a day.

The water is obtained from Workington Corporation in bulk and is considered to be of high quality. (Analyses are carried out as a general rule by the Workington Corporation. This year a number of samples were taken—and analysed—in the urban area by the Urban Authority).

All the houses in the Urban District are supplied with water from the public water mains with the exception of the following :— Two houses at Tarn Close, Lorton Road, having wells. and St. Helen's Private School and Lodge, Strawberry Howe Farm, Annfield Farm, Park House and Park House Farm. which have private piped supplies. 259 houses have to obtain their water from common taps either in the yard or wash-house supplied from the public mains.

There were 155 lin. yds. of 4 inch main laid on the Windmill Lane Housing Estate.

The Reservoir on the Moor and the Secondary School balancing tank were both cleaned out in August.

During the year 570 yards of 3 inch main were scraped (along Mary Street, Hill Street as far as and including Fern Bank).

There continue to be complaints of water shortage in the higher parts of the town as in the past.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

The sewage effluent from the Outfall Works remained satisfactory. Dried sludge was removed to the refuse tip by the Council. A small amount was taken by market gardeners.

Sewer Extensions.—Windmill Lane Estate—

238	lin. yds. of 9 in. sewer (soil)
195	" " 6 " " "
355	" " 6 " " (surface water)
232	" " 9 " " "

Moor Housing Estate—

318	lin. yds. of 6 in. sewer (soil)
-----	---------------------------------

SCAVENGING AND REMOVAL OF REFUSE.

The method of scavenging and removal of refuse proceeds as formerly; collection is bi-weekly.

In the Goat area night soil is still removed by the Council from a few houses (all but one condemned) by horse-drawn cart.

Salvage of Waste Paper.—During the year 35 tons were baled and despatched to Paper Mills (1945—36 tons).

The refuse tip at Tarn Close continues in use with controlled tipping. An inspection was made by the Public Health Committee during the summer and their report was favourable.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE DISTRICT.

The Sanitary Inspection of the district is undertaken by Mr. W. Nicholls, Sanitary Inspector and Surveyor to the Council. His friendly and ever willing co-operation, I must say, is much appreciated, and my indebtedness to him is here recorded for his assistance in the making of this report at the end of which will be found his Summary of Work done—in accordance with Article 10 of the Sanitary Officers' Order, 1926.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

The following table shows the position in Cockermouth Urban District at the end of 1946. No serious defects were noted by the Sanitary Inspector who made 51 visits in all:

Premises.	Number	Inspec- tions.	Defects Found	Written Notices.	Defects Remedied	Prose- cutions
Factories with mechanical power	20	24	1	1	1	—
Factories without do	49*	30	3	0	3	—
Other Premises under Act						
Totals	69	54	4	1	4	—

*14 of these relate to bakehouses

OFFENSIVE TRADES.—The firm of Blood Driers whose licence expired on 1st May, 1946, again applied to the Council for a renewal and this was granted for another twelve months.

There is still the Knacker and Fellmonger establishment in Waste Lane and visits of inspection continue to be made to both concerns.

SHOPS ACT, 1934.

No special action under the provisions of the Shops Act, 1934, was taken.

RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION ACT, 1919.

The Sanitary Inspector co-operates with officials ("Rodent Officers") of the County War Agricultural Executive Committee, who, under contract, carry out rat disinfection of the refuse tip by poison.

Three sections of the sewerage system of the town received systematic treatment for rats.

Housing.

The Housing shortage continues to be acute.

The condemned houses that had previously been allowed to be occupied were still tenanted.

A house in St. Helens Street had to be vacated owing to the roof falling in; permission was given to the elderly couple involved to occupy a condemned house in Teetotal Yard, which had been previously tenanted by an evacuee family.

The Condemned house (in Marks Lane) which was occupied without permission in 1943 was still in occupation.

A bungalow in Crown Inn Yard was condemned and a Demolition Order made, the tenant being rehoused in a Condemned house which had become vacant.

By the end of the year, 1946:—

38 houses were in course of erection on the Windmill Lane Estate.

26 houses were in course of erection on the Moor Estate.

10 houses were completed on the Windmill Lane Estate.

12 houses were completed on the Windmill Lane Estate.

9 houses were built by private enterprise (for sale).

The Council still has a long waiting list of applicants for their houses.

Housing Appendix

STATISTICS.

Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the year :—

(1) (a)	Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts	...	50
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	...	76

No action under Statutory Powers (including Overcrowding) has been taken during the year.

Owing to shortage of labour and materials, high costs, and various restrictions, the position regarding house repair work remains difficult, as before.

FOOD.

MILK SUPPLY.

There were still 7 registered milksellers whose premises were within the Urban District, including 4 producers and retailers, 2 producer wholesalers, and 1 retail purveyor only. Inspections are made periodically and endeavour is made to get improvements carried out to dairy premises where necessary.

A large quantity of the town's milk supply is retailed by producers and retailers whose premises are situated in the surrounding Rural District. There were 9 of such producers and retailers during 1946.

The following table gives the result of 21 samples of milk retailed in the town and taken by the Sanitary Inspector, and submitted for bacteriological examination to the Cumberland Pathological Laboratory, Carlisle.

Of the above 21 samples, 17 were satisfactory and 4 unsatisfactory in relation to dirt contamination, as follows:—

	Satisfactory according to Accredited Standard.	Unsatisfactory according to Accredited Standard.	Total
Samples produced in Urban District	7	0	7
„ „ outside „	10	4	14
	<hr/> 17	<hr/> 4	<hr/> 21

The 4 unsatisfactory samples comprised:—

3 failing the Methylene Blue Reduction test only.

1 failing B. Coli test only (i.e. showing B. Coli in 2 or 3 tubes out of 3, and

Nil failing Combined tests.

Results of two samples of milk examined for the presence of Tubercle Bacilli were reported positive—one sample being from a producer in the Urban and the other from a producer in the surrounding Rural District. The usual investigation was carried out and the offending animals slaughtered.

Where results are unsatisfactory as to cleanliness endeavour is made to secure improvement. On a sample of milk being reported as tubercular, investigation is made by officials of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. I am indebted to Mr. John Reid, Divisional Inspector of that Authority, for the return of particulars of animals slaughtered under the Tuberculosis Order, 1938, from premises registered in the Cockermouth Urban District during the year, 1946:—

Total number of Animals Slaughtered	...	1
Cows in Milk	...	1
Other Cows or Heifers	...	0
Other Bovine	...	0
Types of Disease found at Post-mortem—		
Tuberculosis of Udder		1
Tuberculosis with Emaciation	...	0
Tuberculosis with chronic cough and showing definite clinical signs	...	0

This Council has continued to co-operate with the County Council in the latter's scheme for general milk sampling, including Designated, School, and Ungraded Milk.

The production and retailing of milk under "Special Designation" in the Cockermouth Urban District in 1946 was as follows:—

Tuberculin Tested.—W. Cook, Annfield—Producer and Retailer.
John Cook, Fitz Road—Retailer.

Accredited.—Isaac Cook, Strawberry Howe—Producer and Retailer.

J. Wright, Croft House, Brigham—Producer and Retailer.

J. Christopherson, Sneekyeat—Producer and Retailer.

T. Taylor, Waterloo Farm—Producer (milk retailed by J. Cook).

In respect of the three last-named the premises for producing are in the Cockermouth Rural District.

MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

Slaughter-Houses.—The 2 Private Slaughter-Houses (both registered), and the Council's Public Abattoir have not been used as such since the Ministry of Food on January 14th, 1940, suspended all slaughtering other than in regional abattoirs—the Maryport abattoir still serves this district under the scheme.

The Sanitary Inspector informs me that the following were condemned in the town during 1946:—21 tins meat, 16 tins beans, 18 tins fish, 6 stone of Haddocks and 22 stone of Cod, 6 tins peas, 20 tins milk, 36 tins of fruit and 36 tins of Frutella Sauce, all voluntarily surrendered. A considerable quantity of food of various kinds was examined (including 108 lbs. of biscuits, 44 lbs. of butter, 210 lbs. of margarine and 72 two-pound loaves of bread) and found unsuitable for sale owing to damage and was returned to the suppliers through trade channels.

Bakehouses.—These are occasionally inspected. There are still 14 altogether, of which 5 are considered domestic in type. No serious defects are reported.

Prevalence of, and Control over Infectious Diseases.

NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES—The total number of Infectious Diseases notified among civilians during 1946 in the Cockermouth Urban District, including Pulmonary and other forms of Tuberculosis was 10, as compared with 32 in 1945. Excluding Measles and Whooping Cough (*vide post*) the number was 9; the figure for 1945 was 31.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES, 1946.

Disease	Total cases notified	Cases notified 1946 admitted to hospital	Deaths of notified cases
Scarlet Fever ... (Ages—1-2 yrs, 1; 5-10 yrs, 1; 10-15 yrs, 4.)	6	6	0
Diphtheria ... (Ages: 21 and 22 years).	2	2	0
Erysipelas ... (Age 37 years).	1	1	0
Whooping Cough ...	0	0	0
Measles ...	1 (4 yrs.)	0	0
Acute Poliomyelitis ...	0	0	0
Cerebro & Spinal Meningitis	0	0	0
Typhoid Group, etc.	0	0	0
Tuberculosis:—			
Pulmonary { Males	0	0 (San.)	0
Females	0	0 "	0
Non-Pulmonary { Males	0	0 (Hosp)	0
Females	0	0 "	0

Table showing monthly incidence of notifiable diseases, 1946.

Disease	Jan	Feb.	Mar	Apr.	May.	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Scarlet Fever		3	1	1						1			6
Diphtheria						2							2
Measles											1		1
Erysipelas				1									1
Tuberculosis—													
Pulmonary													0
Other Forms													0

From notifications received it is deduced that one in every 540 persons in this district contracted a disease notifiable under the Infectious Diseases Notification Act and the Tuberculosis Regulations (Measles, Whooping Cough, and Chickenpox excluded). Last year's figures; 1 in 153.

Six cases of Scarlet Fever (1945—27 cases) were notified—see two tables on previous page. All were removed to hospital. Recovery ensued in each case.

The case rate per 1,000 of the population was, therefore 1.2 and the death rate nil as compared with 5.6 (twenty-seven cases) and nil in 1945, respectively. The corresponding rates for all England and Wales (1946) were 1.38 and .00.

There were two Diphtheria notifications (of two adults of 21 and 22 years, who had never been immunised) so that the case and death rates per 1,000 of the population were respectively .41 and nil, as compared with nil and nil in 1945. The corresponding rates for all England and Wales (1946) were 0.28 and .01.

The immunisation campaign against Diphtheria was continued as before, entailing a lot of unseen work. Most of the actual inoculations were again given by me at the School Clinic (Harford House, Main Street). Co-operation of local Medical Practitioners and Head Teachers, and, in particular, that of the County Health Visitor, Miss Lawson is gratefully acknowledged. Miss Lawson retired at the end of the year after a long period of splendid service in this area.

During the year under review 25 elementary school children 5 to 14 years and 64 infants under 5 years were given primary injections (two at intervals of a few weeks) by me, personally, i.e. officially. 91 children received a single reinforcing dose (these are children who received two primary doses 4 to 5 years previously).

I estimate the number of children fully immunised is (a) 71 per cent. of the child population under 5 years of age, and (b) 88 per cent. of the child population 5 to 15 years of age.

There were no notifications of Typhoid (including Paratyphoid Fever), Encephalitis Lethargica, Poliomyelitis, Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis, or Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

Puerperal Pyrexia.—No notification received. The case rate for Puerperal Pyrexia (including Puerperal Fever) is better expressed in relation to the number of births registered than to the population. When calculated on this basis the rate is:—Puerperal Pyrexia nil per 1000 total births (i.e. live and still births), the same as in 1945. The corresponding rate (1946) for England and Wales was 8.05

There was no Maternal death, the Maternal Mortality Rate therefore was nil per 1,000 total (live and still) births, the same as that of 1945.

Pneumonia.—Although no notifications were received it may be mentioned that 2 deaths from Pneumonia (all forms) were registered.

Tuberculosis. Under the Tuberculosis Regulations no cases either of Pulmonary or Other Forms of Tuberculosis were notified.

One (Pulmonary female) previously notified case was admitted to Sanatorium.

The following table shows a nil return of New Cases and Mortality (all cases) during 1946:—

1946		New Cases				Deaths			
Age		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 1 year	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—5	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—10	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10—15	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—20	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20—25	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25—35	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35—45	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45—55	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
55—65	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65—and upwards	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

A statement regarding the total deaths from Tuberculosis will be found on page 9.

The number of cases on the Tuberculosis Register at the end of 1946 was as follows:—

		Males	Females	Total
Pulmonary	...	8	7	15
Non-pulmonary	...	0	5	5
All cases		8	12	20

Non-Notifiable Acute Infectious Diseases.—Epidemics usually occur in conjunction with epidemics in the districts adjoining.

Influenza was present to a moderate extent—mainly during the Spring and Winter months. One death was recorded from this disease, making the Influenza death rate .20 per 1,000 of the population as compared with .21 in 1945. The rate (1946) for all England and Wales was .15.

Re Measles and Whooping Cough (which became notifiable as from 1st November, 1939).—There was only one case of Measles (in March) and none of Whooping Cough notified in 1946. No death was attributed to either disease. The case rates and death rates were, therefore, per 1,000 of the population—Measles .20, and nil, and Whooping Cough nil and nil.

(England and Wales—Measles 3.02 and 0.00, and Whooping Cough 2.28 and 0.02).

SCHOOL CLOSURES. During 1946 no elementary school in Cockermouth was closed on account of infectious disease.

Summary supplied by the Sanitary Inspector to the Medical
Officer of Health, in pursuance of Article xix. of the
Sanitary Officers' Order, 1926.

NUISANCES :

Nuisances reported to Council	...	29
Intimatory Notices served after inspection	...	10
„ Notices complied with	...	10
Detailed Sanitary Work :		
Choked Drains, defective I.C.'s and gullies	...	29
Damp and Defective Roof, etc.	...	5
Additional Water Closets (including 9 at Grammar School)	...	12
Housing Inspections	...	130
Factories Inspections	...	54
Dairies and Cowsheds Inspections	...	10
Visits to Knackery and Blood Drying Factory		8
Visits re Infectious Diseases (incl. Disinfections)		12

Plans approved during 1946:—

Private Garages on Sunscapes Estate and at 3, Fitz Road.

Bathroom and Scullery at 85, Main Street.

Bathroom for High Moor Cottage.

Warehouse, Station Street, for G. Fern.

Bungalow, Castlegate Drive.

2 W.C.'s at 51, Main Street.

Lavatories at Cockermouth Grammar School.

Fuel Store and W.C. for County Garage Co. Ltd,

Surgery in Kirkgate, for J. Mackay, M.R.C.V.S.

WM. NICHOLLS,

M.I.M. and C.E., A.R. San. I.,

Surveyor and Sanitary Inspector.

